

## RIOTERS FIRE ON TROOPERS

CONSTABLE'S HORSE SHOT UNDER HIM IN STRIKE WAR.

Mob of Thousands at Chester, Pa., Join Striking Trolley Men in Destroying Property—Town Officers Refuse Aid and Declare Sympathy With the Mob.

CHESTER, Pa., April 13.—A detail of twenty men of the State constabulary stationed around the car barn and headquarters of the Chester Traction Company to protect the property because of a strike declared this morning for recognition of the union and higher wages were attacked by men and women sympathizers of the motormen and conductors shortly after 6 o'clock to-night.

Drawn by the cries and pistol shots of the rioters practically the entire population of Chester was soon at the scene of trouble. Police officials, the Mayor and the Sheriff declared that no call for the troopers had been made and that their presence only added to the excitement. To explain their coming the constabulary showed a message which they asserted came from the Chief of Police. He denied that he had sent it.

The police were called early in the day when the strike was proclaimed and a trolley car, the only one that appeared all day, was mobbed. The glass windows were smashed and the woodwork demolished. The motorman and conductor, strike breakers, ran down a side street with an angry crowd at their heels.

Many pistol shots were fired during the riot this evening. Clubs and bricks were hurled at the State constabulary. Mounted on horses, the troopers made good targets. Six were hit by bricks and clubs. The horse of one, Private Sullivan, was struck by a bullet and dropped. The bullet was evidently intended for the trooper. The man who fired the shot was only a dozen feet from Sullivan. "This will fix you!" the rioter cried; then he fired. Sullivan pitched headlong to the street. He was out about the head.

Although they were outnumbered 300 to 1, the troopers pluckily held their ground. The crowds surrounded and threatened them. A dozen revolvers were pointed at them, but the drab uniformed men, under the command of Capt. John C. Groomer of Philadelphia, did not flinch.

They refrained from making any attempt to display their authority until a dozen men attacked a single trooper at one end of the line. Then his comrades rallied to his aid. The crowd thought they were being attacked, and again let loose a shower of bricks and clubs.

Twice the troopers rode into the crowd, swinging their clubs, and at each whack a man dropped.

An alarm of fire was turned in from Twelfth and Edgemont streets, the site of the car barn battle. The rioting there had subsided, but crowds of citizens with scores of the striking trolley employees were still congregated. They lined Edgemont avenue solidly for squares. The overflow settled into adjacent side streets and the lawns and porches of houses fronting on Edgemont avenue. These lawns are about four feet above the street level, and from these elevations the men in the lead of the demonstration against the troopers directed the crowds.

A fire company's chemical wagon, and a tank, came out. "Fire!" yelled the crowd. The horses were turned south and the wagon, loaded with a dozen men, came tearing up Edgemont avenue.

The troopers, whose horses were standing in the middle of the street, turned to one side, but instead of keeping to the middle of the street the driver of the chemical wagon turned the horses into the formation of the State troopers. Only by clever handling of their horses were the troopers able to keep out of the way of the wagon without endangering the throng of rioters on the sidewalk. As they were turning to the side of the street another fire company came dashing down the hill upon them.

"Hooray, kill the troopers!" yelled the crowd.

Fire trucks, engines and chemical wagons kept dashing up and down and the troopers had the most strenuous time of their lives dodging the fire apparatus. Some of the horses were cut. The crowd continued to cheer the volunteer firemen. Once the engine stopped and two firemen took out a line of hose.

"Drench the damned troopers!" the mob yelled.

"If you do we'll shoot!" said Lieut. Forester. The water was not turned on.

The captain appealed to the Mayor and the Chief of Police for help and was refused pointblank.

"Then we'll have to protect ourselves," said the lieutenant. The firemen finally went back to their houses.

All the Chester policemen had displayed on hat or clothing big paper badges with words of encouragement for the strikers.

During the racing of the fire engines the constabulary arrested three men, charged with inciting a riot. They are Edward Reilly, Edward Robinson and John McCafferty. They were taken to the car barn, where a trooper called for the city patrol wagon.

It slowly changed its way through the crowd and halted in front of where the three troopers held the trio of prisoners.

Just as the troopers were about to load the men into the wagon a sergeant of police came up. "You troopers can't use our city wagon," he said. Then the wagon was sent back to the police headquarters empty, while the crowd let out a cheer that faded all previous efforts for lustiness. The men had a hearing before Aldermen Rhodes and were released under \$200 bail each. State Senator William C. Sprule went their bond.

Lieut. Forester, Serg. Price and Private Sullivan of the constabulary were among the most badly injured of the troopers.

At 8 o'clock the troopers withdrew from the barn. A thousand yelling men and boys ran after them, threatening to kill any trooper who left the protection of his comrades.

The withdrawal was the result of a conference at the car barn between officials of the trolley company, Chief of Police Pennington, Lieut. Forester and State Senator William C. Sprule. The troopers are now encamped on the outskirts of Chester.

A boycott against the old Lafayette hotel

## WILL DEFY THE GOVERNOR

LEGISLATURE IN NO MOOD TO PASS MORE OF HIS BILLS.

No Probability That Senators Who Voted Against the Racing Bills Will Change Their Votes—There May Yet Be Another Vote Secured Against Them.

ALBANY, April 13.—Unless Gov. Hughes can break up the combination that now exists in the Senate the session will end without another measure of his being passed that he has been anxious to have enacted into law. Evidence points to the Senate doing nothing prior to final adjournment on April 23 except to pass the appropriation bills, the remainder of the banking bills and the local and unimportant measures that are now on the calendar. Although the Senate has a calendar that is bulging out with bills which are being added to daily, it showed no disposition to-night to endeavor to clear the calendar, but did a little routine business and then adjourned.

All indications point to the Governor being defied by both branches of the Legislature, although the Assembly has in a small degree tried to follow out his recommendations. It passed the anti-race betting bills without a murmur, but on every other measure, aside from the banking bills, it has refused to do as the Governor wants.

The banking measures are not looked upon as the Governor's bills, Superintendent of Banks Clark Williams having drawn them and attended to their advancement in the two houses of the Legislature. Although the Governor recommended the bills in his annual message, the legislators insist that they are only following the wishes of the State Banking Department.

The Governor's hopes of securing strength at a special session of the Legislature to pass the anti-race betting bills by the election of a successor to Senator Franchot is not believed to be realized. Even the Hughes Republican Senators admit that the chances of electing a Republican Senator in the Niagara-Ontario district are so remote as to make it almost certain that the Democratic nominee will be elected.

This will be due to the intense feeling between the Wadsworth and Porter factions in that district. The Porter side will be forced to nominate the candidate for Senator and it is settled in advance that he will be slaughtered by the Wadsworth faction.

The faction that nominates and is defeated will be seriously affected, so the Wadsworth faction does not propose to have the ignominy of a defeat heaped upon it, but rather will help it all on the Porter faction. And then again the head of the Wadsworth faction is chairman of the State Racing Commission, which is opposed to the Hart bills.

It is now an absolute conviction, entertained by all, that there is no possibility of the Governor being able to induce any of the Senators who voted against the anti-race betting bills to change their votes. Instead of that there is the possibility of another Senator being secured to vote against them, so the opponents of the bills say, if the Governor persists in the course he is pursuing. To-night the committee appointed by which was addressed yesterday afternoon when Senator Ackroyd of Oneida and in the Senate lobby surrounded him and laid before him the resolutions adopted by the meeting. The Senator listened to the committee and said:

"Go home and tell the people that I will keep thinking. You know we cannot all be right and I voted as I thought right. Since I voted I have received some fine letters, and I must say I have received some damn mean letters from some ministers."

"Ministers are just like other folks," said one of the committee.

"But they should be different," interrupted Senator Ackroyd. "I can't say any more than that I'll keep thinking. Good night, boys."

Gov. Hughes since the adjournment of the session of the Legislature last year has been determined that he would not again run for Governor. He has not changed his mind, it was definitely learned to-night. To the suggestion that he might decide to run for Governor again in order to carry on his fight against race betting, a close friend of the Governor said to-night that the Governor had not found it necessary to meet that situation, as he has a firm belief that the anti-race betting legislation will be enacted into law during his present term. Neither has Gov. Hughes taken himself out of the Presidential race. His position on this question to-night is just as it has been all along.

Even the Assembly, which has been subservient to the will of the Governor in anything pertaining to the public service utilities law, showed that it does not propose to do anything if there is a chance of the Senate acting favorably on the bill desired by the Governor, which amends the law so as to extend the jurisdiction of the commission to telephone and telegraph companies.

To-night the bill bearing the name of Assemblyman Wainwright was on the Assembly calendar for second and third reading. Mr. Wainwright repudiated the bill, saying he did not want such a measure passed bearing his name. The bill had been amended and he said he had not been consulted in regard to the changes by the committee. Originally the bill had provided that telephone and telegraph companies were to be included in the jurisdiction of the commissions. This the committee took from the bill, and also made other changes affecting amendments desired by the commissions. The Assembly is going to put a lot of things up to the Senate.

The New York county Republican organization wants something from the Legislature and the lower house is to help out, although the temper of the Senate is not at all friendly to the proposition. Herbert Parsons wants a direct nomination bill that will be permissive in its form, but at the same time will not follow out the ideas advanced by Gov. Hughes and neither will it follow the lines of the Travis-Green bill, which has already been killed in the lower house. The president of the New York county organization is willing to have some sort of direct nomination bill passed in the hope of being able to secure his official primary ballot. Last year Mr. Parsons set great store on getting that bill, but the Governor would not assist him unless he (the Governor) could have a direct nomination bill.

Hawaii for Taft.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Joseph Brooks, clerk of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, received the following cable message from Honolulu to-day on the outcome of the postal convention there:

"Delegation probably favorable to Taft, but not instructed."

Hawaii will have two delegates.

To Investigate Stock Margin Speculation.

ALBANY, April 13.—Assemblyman Wagner to-night succeeded in introducing without objections his bill for a commission to investigate stock margin speculations.

## BATTLESHIP MESSAGE TO-DAY.

The President Will Recommend an Appropriation for Four of the Big Warships.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Roosevelt has made up his mind definitely to send to Congress the special message which he has had in preparation recommending that money for the construction of four battleships be appropriated at this session. The message has been completed and the present intention of the President is to transmit it to the Senate and the House to-morrow.

The battleship feature of the naval appropriation bill will be discussed by the House to-morrow or Wednesday.

To Representatives, Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama, a Democrat, much of the credit is given for inducing the President to prepare the battleship message. The Naval Committee, of which Mr. Hobson is a member, made provision for two battleships only, or rather for authority to construct two battleships, leaving the appropriation of money for the purpose to be included in the naval bill of next year. The President wants a direct appropriation for four battleships instead of mere authorization for the construction of two.

Mr. Hobson was at the White House to-day, very happy in the knowledge that the message recommending four big armorclads would go to Congress.

Nearly all the Republican leaders in the House have told the President that in the present state of finances the House will not agree to his four ship programme. He has been reminded that it was agreed between the President and the Republican leaders several years ago that one battleship should be provided for in each annual naval appropriation bill and that it is going beyond the understanding then reached for the President to ask for more than one vessel unless the relations of the United States with other Powers have changed.

The President has indicated that the defense of Hawaii and the Philippines in the event of a foreign war would make it desirable to have a fleet in the Pacific in addition to a fleet in the Atlantic.

The Republican leaders of the House have made up their minds apparently to resist the expected effort to appropriate for four battleships and they are hopeful of having their way.

5,000 TON SHIP HERE AT LAST.

Tug Hercules Got Her South of Fire Island Light—A \$30,000 Job of Oil Carrying.

The lookout at Sandy Hook shortly after sunrise yesterday morning picked up to the southward the masts of the big ship Preussen, which has been expected to arrive here several days.

The ship was then about twenty miles off shore and in a light westerly wind was trying to make port.

A fleet of tugboats was hovering about the lights looking for the German ship. In the fleet were the John Nichols, the Reliance, the Dalziel and the McKinnon Bros. But Capt. McElwaine in the Hercules had got alongside the ship ten miles south of Fire Island lightship and agreed to tow her in for \$600.

The Preussen stood on until she was off the Highlands, where she anchored. Then the crew got to work taking in all sail and the skipper waited to be towed into harbor. About 11 o'clock an effort was made to get in. The water began to flood, but the wind had grown so strong that two tugs could get the Preussen only as far as the Scotland lightship, where she anchored again, to remain until the wind moderated and the tide served.

The Preussen left Hamburg on March 10. Capt. R. Peterson is in charge and she has a crew of fifty-eight men. She is to go to Constable Hook and load coal off for New Zealand. She can stow away 200,000 cases, or nearly 2,000,000 gallons. A fair cargo for the average ship is from 70,000 to 80,000 cases.

The Preussen is four years old, but she has not visited this port before. She is 410 feet long, rigged with five masts, and her gross tonnage is 5,581. She is built of steel and carries steel spars, and on her five masts can spread 68,000 square feet of canvas.

The owners of this ship are to receive 18 cents a case for the oil cargo she is to carry, so that the gross receipts for the trip will be \$36,000.

TO SAVE COAL ROADS.

Foraker Proposes to Make the Commodity Clause Inoperative.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Foraker proposed an amendment to the commodity clause of the rate law to-day that if adopted makes the clause largely inoperative. He offered it as an amendment to the joint resolution reported by Senator Elkins to postpone the penalties of the law until January 1, 1910.

The commodity clause reads as follows: "From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory or the District of Columbia or to any foreign country any article or commodity or products thereof manufactured, mined or produced by it under its authority or which it may own in whole or in part or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

To this paragraph of the rate law Mr. Foraker proposes to add the following proviso as an amendment: "Provided that the provision of this paragraph shall not apply to any article or commodity lawfully acquired and owned prior to the 26th day of June, 1905, by any railroad company under and by virtue of any statute, franchise or charter lawfully issued or granted by the United States or any State or Territory thereof."

CHINA WARNS EDITORS.

Mustn't Use Strong Language About Boycott on Japan.

HONGKONG, April 13.—Official orders have been issued to editors that they must use more caution and less vigorous language in discussing the anti-Japanese boycott.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration has been instructed by the Government not to accept any telegrams relating to the boycott.

Proposed Bureau of Mines With John Mitchell at Its Head.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—John Mitchell, former president of the mine workers union, will get a comfortable berth if Congress passes a bill reported to the House to-day. The measure provides for the creation of a bureau of mines in the Department of the Interior. Strong pressure has been exerted for many years in behalf of the creation of such a bureau. If the bureau should be established at this session of Congress it is understood that President Roosevelt will place John Mitchell at the head of it.

## IF 40 CAPTAINS WOULD DIE

BINGHAM WOULD THINK IT FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE.

He Can't Get Old of Them and They're No Good, He Tells the City Club—Also He Tells of Edward J. McGoldrick's Protege—Civilian Detectives Coming.

Gen. Bingham did not eat 'em alive at the City Club last evening, as some people had hoped he would do, but made instead a very modest speech on the occasion of the club's sixteenth anniversary. He didn't say the naughty word once nor invoke a god of battle. But he voiced the wish that forty captains would die over night in the Police Department and he gave a reason. He tickled the diners most when he told a crisp story of yesterday, the story of just one of the "disinterested friend" acts with which all public officers and all newspaper friends of press agents and prima donnas are familiar.

"A job like mine would break your heart," the Police Commissioner said, "if it were not for the funny things that happen now and then. And one of them happened to-day that I thought I'd tell you about. McGoldrick, the Assistant Corporation Counsel who keeps an eye on the interests of the city up at Albany, sent down a letter which was presented to-day recommending a worthy youth. He was one of those truly honest and deserving young men whom you hear about now and then who wanted to earn an education. Anything the Commissioner could do for him would be an act of goodness deserving of appreciation."

"Well, all the good young man wanted was a letter from the Police Commissioner which he could show to all the captains at the station houses on a mission to solicit from them subscriptions to the 'Ladies Home Journal.' The merry lark which interrupted the General at this point was almost too robust for the genteel traditions of the house. The General really had to pause and let the City Club laugh."

When the young man was told that to give such a letter was against the rules of the department, "he continued," "he said that any old letter with the Commissioner's name on it would do. 'Why, what good would such a letter do you?' he was asked. And he answered most simply and directly: 'Why, if I have a letter with his name on it they'll know I'm a friend of the Commissioner and all the policemen will subscribe. And all the gamblers and liquor saloons will come in, too.' Renewed hilarity. I don't know what a police captain should want with the 'Ladies Home Journal,' but evidently that young man is in the way to get an education."

Gen. Bingham said that he recalled with pleasure that New York was always interested in its police. "Why I don't know," said he fervently, "but it's so. A big corporation would have a police force organized on the hire and fire principle. That, under our form of government, can't be done, but it was necessary to give the head of the force more arbitrary power or you might as well have abolished the office of Commissioner."

"When the bill giving the Commissioner more power was up a distinguished citizen said here in this place that it couldn't be passed, that the inspectors would beat it, would beat you. I think that that won the fight. To tell the citizens of New York publicly that the inspectors could defeat their will was a little too much. The law passed. Seven or eight inspectors' heads went at once—all to the good. [Laughter.]

"There is a better state of discipline in the force to-day than there was a year ago. I think I am justified in saying, although, of course, there is plenty of room for improvement yet."

"I don't hesitate to say to you that I wish about forty police captains would die over night. Not that I wish them any harm, but they're no good. I don't know how to use them. And neither could you. A considerable number of them are in position to retire and I've done all I could to induce them to do so, but they won't do it. They don't know how to take charge of a precinct."

"They can't command men. They're afraid of their own men. They've got the straddle on you gentlemen, on your city. You can't have a perfectly disciplined force under our form of government. There is a story or a lesson in the behavior of some of them when made acting captains. When they are acting captains they do well, but they are no good as soon as the Commissioner can't reduce them summarily. Some of them are utterly unfitted to be more than sergeants and some of them ought never to have been promoted even to that place."

"The whole result you get for the expensive police department can be put on a post card—so many convictions more than the year before. In that respect the record is very satisfactory. I had a meeting with the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen this afternoon—T. Sullivan, chairman. And it was a very satisfactory talk. You know that after the Union Square bomb throwing I asked again for an appropriation for a secret police service."

"That is only a development of the old idea of a civilian detective force. If we get this the first step will be to find the best civilian detective we can get in the United States or Europe for the money to work where the regular force are known and therefore can make no headway."

GERMAN TROPHIES BURNED.

Captured Flags Giv With the Garrison Church in Berlin—Incendiary Suspected.

BERLIN, April 13.—The historic garrison church here, which was built in 1708 and which was the Kaiser's favorite place of worship, was completely burned this evening. The Crown Prince hastened to the scene and cooperated with the chief of the fire brigade in attempting to rescue numerous military trophies, including many regimental flags from the time of Frederick the Great onward, but all except one were destroyed.

An adjacent warehouse was also burned. The firemen saved the other buildings, whose proximity endangered them and through them the royal castle, the new Cathedral, the Stock Exchange and the City Hall. Immense crowds witnessed the fire.

It is rumored that it was of incendiary origin. There have been numerous cases of incendiary fires in Berlin lately. The culprits have always escaped.

SHINDORN SOON TO BE FREE.

Famous Burglar Will Be Released at Concord, N. H., on Easter Sunday.

CONCORD, N. H., April 13.—Mark Shindorn, who has looked banks in more than \$2,000,000, will on Easter Sunday be a free man. That is to say Shindorn will be free if the man who has been in the State prison here since 1905 is Shindorn. He says his name is Moebius.

Shindorn is credited with having a part in the robbery of the Boylston Bank in Boston when \$400,000 was stolen. Among other jobs he planned was the robbery of the Ocean Bank in Greenwich, street, New York, where \$1,000,000 was carried off.

Shindorn has escaped from prison and officers many times, but his most daring dash for freedom was made here while he was serving a term for the Walpole robbery. He escaped capture and was not again located until arrested and placed in Danmore prison, where he served a term, after which he was again brought here.

ELINOR GLYN ON THE SEA.

Sails for New York on the Mauretania to Lecture and Look After Her Play.

LONDON, April 13.—Mrs. Elinor Glyn, the novelist, sailed for New York on the steamer Mauretania on Saturday. She visits the United States in connection with her play and also for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures.

DEWEY'S CLARITY ON BATTERING PUNCH.

Ready to Serve for All Good Causes.

N. Y. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

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## PRESIDENT GOING ABROAD.

Says He Is Bent on Foreign Travel After His Term Expires.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A remark which President Roosevelt made at the recent annual dinner of the Boone and Crockett Club was quoted to-day. Some of the members of the club told the President about the fine opportunity there was for hunting big game in Alaska and urged him to go there after the expiration of his term of office.

The President is quoted as having replied that he could not make the Alaska trip as he was bent on foreign travel. He wished to leave the country, he said, in case of the nomination and election of William H. Taft, so it could not be said that he was influencing Mr. Taft's administration or that he was being turned down by Mr. Taft in attempts to influence his administration.

HAMMER THROWER HITS MAN.

Skull Crushed by Heavy Weight—Victim at Point of Death.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—William Renwick, for more than twenty-two years a rubber at the University of Pennsylvania gymnasium, lies at the point of death in the university hospital, his skull fractured by a 16 pound hammer thrown by one of the men he had trained.

He was at work on the track while Daniel Luby was practicing hammer throwing. Luby hurled the hammer, which went wide of the direction he intended, and hit Renwick.

PAGET BOYS TO GO RANCHING.

Grandsons of Mrs. Parson Stevens Take Up Enterprise in Wyoming.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, April 13.—Reginald and Arthur, sons of Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, are going to Wyoming, where they will take up ranching.

The mother of the young men, Lady Mary Paget, is the daughter of the late Parson Stevens of New York.

GRAY INSTRUCTIONS IN DOUBT.

Delaware Bryan Men Oppose "First, Last and All the Time" Pledge.

DOVER, Del., April 13.—With the Gray men in control of everything except Kent county, two-thirds of which is for Bryan, the Democratic State committee, sitting here on the eve of to-morrow's State convention, adjourned to-night in a tangle as to the phraseology of the Gray instructions.

Bryan's friends made a stiff fight against "first, last and all the time" instructions, holding that their men must have representation on the Denver delegation and be at liberty to flee to the Bryans' firing line after the first few ballots.

THE PRESIDENT JUST LAUGHED.

When Herley of Indiana Told Him That Taft Wouldn't Be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Charles S. Herley of Newcastle, Ind., who used to be chairman of the Republican committee of his State, told President Roosevelt to-day that Secretary Taft would not be nominated by the Republican convention in Chicago. He said the same thing to William Loeb, Jr., Secretary to the President.

"The President just laughed and Secretary Loeb colored up," said Mr. Herley afterward.

"I know what I'm talking about," continued the Indiana man. "I do not speak of the sentiment in Indiana simply, but of the talk and thought of the people throughout the middle West. The feeling of the people is not for Taft, not by a long sight, not in Ohio even. The talk of second choice sentiment for Taft in Indiana is all moonshine. There is not any. The only second choice sentiment out there is for Roosevelt if he will take the nomination."

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